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HAVE LEFT THE CABINET

Chamberlain and Two Others Re-sign Their Places in the Ministry.

TEXT OF CORRESPONDENCE

Balfour Expresses Regret and Hands the Retiring Premier a Rare Compliment.

London, Sept. 17.—Official announcement of the resignations of Chamberlain and two other members of the cabinet was made tonight at Downing street in the following communication:

The following ministers have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted by the king: Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary for the colonies; Rt. Hon. T. Ritchie, chancellor of the exchequer; and Lord George Hamilton, secretary for India.

"The accompanying correspondence passed between the premier, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, and Chamberlain." Then follows Chamberlain's letter, dated Birmingham, September 9, commencing "My Dear Balfour," in which he sets forth his reasons for resignation.

The first portion of this letter refers to Chamberlain's first speech on the subject at Birmingham and Balfour's reply to the corn deputations. Chamberlain says neither of them was intended to provoke purely party controversy. He points out the unyielding opposition of the liberal party, which scouted the idea that the system generally accepted in 1846 could possibly require modification in 1893. Meanwhile, the advocates of reconsideration were at great disadvantage, owing to the admitted differences of opinion inside the party. The political organization of the party was paralyzed. Chamberlain declares that unscrupulous use has been made of the old cry of "dear loaf" and that serious prejudice has been created. In his letter he goes briefly over the same ground regarding protection as did Balfour in his recent statement.

Balfour in his recent letter to Chamberlain, dated September 14, explains that he did not reply sooner because he knew he would soon have an opportunity of talking over the important issues with which the letter dealt.

"Therefore, this reply," he says, "rather embodies the results of our conversations than adds anything new to them."

Balfour continues: "Agreeing, as I do with you, that the time has come when a change should be made in the fiscal canons by which we bound ourselves in our commercial dealings with other governments, it seems paradoxical, indeed, that you leave the cabinet at the same time others of my colleagues are leaving it who disagree on every point with us both. Yet I cannot but admit there is some force in your arguments in support of that course, based as they are upon your special and personal relation with that portion of the controversy which deals with colonial preferences. You have done more than any man living or dead to bring home to citizens of the empire the consciousness of the imperial obligation and interdependence between the various fragments into which the empire is geographically divided. I feel how ever, deeply concerned that you should regard this conclusion, however well founded, as one making it difficult in your very special circumstances for you to remain a member of the government. Yet I do not venture in a matter so strictly personal to raise any objection if you think it best to serve the interests of imperial unity, for which you have done so much by expressing your views on colonial preference with a freedom which is possible in an independent position, but hardly compatible with office."

"How can I criticize your determination? The loss to the government is great indeed, but the gain to the cause you have at heart may be greater still. If so, what can I do but acquiesce?"

RETURN OF A PRODIGAL.

New York, Sept. 17.—After being mourned as dead for 12 years, Walter Fraze, a former resident of Scotch Plains, N. J., has returned to that village. His aged mother was overcome with joy and swooned. When Fraze disappeared, the woods and ponds were scoured in vain and he was given up as dead. He says he was inspired to run away by stories of adventure and has traveled all over the globe.

DEMAND NOT UP TO OUTPUT

Iron Producers are Competing for Current Business.

New York, Sept. 16.—While it is understood by producers that more pig iron is being purchased at present than at any other time since early in the spring, the demand, according to the Iron Age, is not sufficient to take up the slack completely. Consumption is large, but production is larger. The production may be at the rate of 19,000,000 tons per annum, the production is running larger than this and

therefore producers are competing actively for current business. The most important development of the week has been the renewed effort put forth by the Southern pig iron producers to secure a larger share of the trade of Eastern foundrymen. A special price has been named to Eastern buyers in the hope that this might induce them to make larger purchases of southern iron. As far as can be learned, it has not led to any considerable business. A fact which militates against the placing of much Eastern business with Southern producers is the urgency with which buyers desire their iron delivered.

A large block of Canadian billets has just been sold for delivery at a New England point at a shade under \$25, and some of the domestic billet makers who are not members of the pool, are assuming prices which are under the schedule. It hardly seems likely that these matters will be completely overlooked at Thursday's meeting of the pool. Inquiries for billets are reported to be increasing and a much larger volume of business is in prospect.

A branch of trade in which the outlook is decidedly promising for heavy business is the structural line. Contracts are pending which will probably be placed before the close of the month for about 100,000 tons.

The wire trade is enjoying a much more active demand, wire nails and fencing being in particularly good request. The general quietness of trade in some branches of finished steel gives rise to the belief that more determined efforts will be made in the near future to secure a larger share of foreign business.

POWER HOUSE BURNED.

Seattle, Sept. 17.—(Special)—At 10 o'clock tonight the transfer house of the Snoqualmie Power Company at Snoqualmie was destroyed. The details could not be learned here. The disaster shuts off Snoqualmie power from street railway lines in Seattle and Tacoma, from the Seattle and Tacoma Inter-urban and the Seattle and Renton Railway. It also cuts off the lights from Renton and Tacoma. Shortly after 11 o'clock fire broke out in the big power house of the Seattle Electric Company in this city. The flames were confined to the top story and were extinguished after doing \$2000 damage. There was no interruption in operating the machinery which was all called into requisition to make up for the loss of Snoqualmie power.

It will be two weeks before the damage at Snoqualmie can be repaired. Meanwhile it may be possible to transmit a little power of which Tacoma will receive the first benefit.

Tacoma, Sept. 17.—(Special)—The street railway system and the Tacoma and Seattle inter-urban line will not be affected by the destruction of the Snoqualmie power plant as they are both supplied with electrical power generated at Tacoma by the local street railway plant.

BOGUS COIN FOUND.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 17.—(Special)—Graders on the Sunset boulevard, just outside the city limits, have turned up a peck of spurious coin, buried by counterfeiters. All the spurious coins were five and ten dollar pieces and although corroded from contact with the damp earth, were good imitations of the real article. About 11 years ago the house situated on the land where the bogus money was turned up was rented to a party of Italians. They occupied the place about a year and subsequent events identified them as a band of counterfeiters, known in police circles as the "Trigiani" gang. The men were stopped by the police and the entire band of four captured, tried and sentenced to eight years each in the state prison. They served the sentence and were liberated.

WANT DEATH PENALTY INFLICTED.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Unique in the criminal history of the state, was the hearing just held before Governor Odell on the application for commutation of the death sentence of the three brothers Van Worman, awaiting execution for murdering their uncle, Peter Hallenbeck, two years ago. The men are all under 30 years of age.

Five jurors, representing 11 of the men who convicted the Van Wormans, appeared in opposition to the appeal and a minister argued for the infliction of the death penalty. A petition signed by 253 residents of Columbia county urged that the governor show no clemency. The petition was taken under consideration.

SENATOR SCOTT VERY ILL.

Denver, Sept. 17.—United States Senator Scott, of West Virginia, who has been ill at the Brown for the last three days, has taken an alarming change for the worse, and is now in a most serious condition.

Dr. Clemens, of Canton, O., who has been attending him, says that there has been a noticeable decline and that the senator's condition is very grave.

Mrs. Elizabeth N. Scott, wife of Senator Scott, has arrived in Denver and is at the senator's bedside.

SENATOR PROCTOR FINED.

Newport, N. H., Sept. 17.—Fish and Game Commissioners Wentworth and Clark have caused the arrest of Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, for shooting season out of season. The senator pleaded guilty, by reason of ignorance of the law, and was fined \$17.50.

LAND LAWS MUST STAND

Opposition Develops to any Plan Calculated to Repeal Existing Regulations.

A BITTER FIGHT IS STARTED

Irrigation Congress Divided on Several Proposals—Doubt As To Next Year's Meeting Place.

Ogden, Sept. 17.—There will be a determined fight against any action by the National Irrigation Congress favoring a repeal or modification of the existing land laws was made evident today. The committee on resolutions after practically an all day session, found itself hopelessly divided on two questions, the desert land act and the commutation clause of the timber and stone act, and tomorrow majority and minority reports will be presented. The vote on these two questions was 12 for and 9 against. Sentiment in favor of the repeal of the timber and stone act, under which the opinion was expressed, great frauds were being perpetrated against the government, was almost unanimous. Nevertheless, on this as well as other recommendations a sharp fight will be waged, with the outcome in doubt. The Idaho delegation held a caucus this afternoon and instructed Congressman French to lead the fight against repeal of the existing laws, and members of other Northwestern delegations are also preparing to oppose to the last any such action.

The fight for the honor of entertaining the National Irrigation Congress in 1904 has been quite bitter. Tonight the situation seems to favor against a field of unknown strength. The friends of the Texas city confidently claim victory, asserting that over 200 delegates have pledged their support. Late this afternoon, however, a plan was started by the members of the Oregon delegation to bring the congress to the Northwest. A caucus will probably be held tonight by the delegates from the Western and Northwestern states to agree upon a plan of action for tomorrow.

The general idea, as expressed tonight, is to endeavor to decide upon some Northwestern city. If this be not possible, then the entire strength is to be thrown to St. Louis.

RAVAGES OF THE BIG STORM

Immense Damage Done to Property in New York.

New York, Sept. 17.—Theodore Grimes, whose skull was fractured by a section of roof blown by the wind from the stables at Aqueduct race track in yesterday's storm, is dead at a hospital.

While a freight train on the Long Island Railroad was passing between Mineola and Hyde park, the roof of a box car was carried away by the gale, with Walter Lewis and George Snyder, two brakemen clinging to it. The roof was carried almost 100 yards from the track, where it collapsed by striking a tree. Both men were fatally injured.

In Jamaica Bay, L. I., scores of yachts were wrecked. Most of them were torn from their anchorage and pounded to pieces on shore, but a good many were caught while sailing in the bay and those aboard had narrow escapes. The entire fleet of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club, comprising more than 30 boats, valued at sums up to \$1000, was destroyed.

The defender Reliance is reported to have been somewhat injured through being rammed by a pile driver which broke loose from its moorings and drifted on the Reliance's stern. The racer was being prepared for winter quarters and had been drawn partly upon the ways. Several plates were loosened but the damage was not serious. A tug caught the pile driver and towed it away.

To prevent the old defender Columbia from being rammed by the schooner yacht Hildegarde, which was dragging her anchor, Hildegarde was scuttled when within a few feet of the Columbia. Her crew of seven men jumped overboard and were saved.

A barge loaded with 500 pounds of dynamite broke loose from its moorings and drifted toward the Larchmont Yacht Club house. Many yachts of wealthy New Yorkers have been anchored in this harbor since the races and it was feared that the barge would drift among them. Careening about the dynamite barge finally grounded on the mud flats without doing any damage. Rough estimates of the financial loss due to the storm are \$2,000,000, on and around Manhattan Island alone. So far 18 lives are known to have been lost in the storm and it is believed this number will be doubled when all reports are in.

One of the most thrilling stories of the disaster is that of the excursion and freight steamer S. E. Spring, which was driven ashore near the new mansion of E. C. Benedict, near Greenwich, Conn. Captain McDonald, his crew of seven men and 11 passengers, were rescued largely through the aid of the Benedict servants. The Spring was trying to put back to Stamford and the sale had reached a velocity of 20 miles

an hour when the rudder failed and the steamer foundered at the mercy of the huge seas which swept over her.

The panic stricken passengers fled to the upper deck, where they sought refuge in the cabins, and the women became hysterical. The pilot was still trying to turn about when a sudden gust of wind tore off the entire roof of the upper deck, leaving only the pilot house.

When the roof went off the boat was lifted half out of the water. The strain was so great that it tore off the rudder and when the boat settled down again in the trough of the sea, she was perfectly helpless.

Realizing that they were at the mercy of the storm, the sailors as a last resort made a determined effort to get an anchor down to hold the steamer's head to the wind. No sooner had they done so than the chain snapped. The steamer was fast being driven toward shelving rocks, one of the most dangerous shoals on the Connecticut shore. The passengers were ordered to put on life preservers and be ready to board the life raft. A scene of wild confusion followed. The crew launched the largest life raft and the passengers with life preservers stood ready to get upon it, when the raft suddenly struck the hull of the boat and was pounded to pieces. A second life raft put over by the crew also was destroyed.

This left only one small boat of any description on the steamer and it was so smashed that Captain McDonald was afraid to put it over. He tried to put up distress signals, but the wind snapped off the flagstaff.

The steamer drifted along the shore an hour until she hit the rocks off the point at Benedict's and stove in her bow. As soon as she touched, a colored cook dropped 15 feet to the rocks. The water was over his head and he tossed until he was badly bruised, but he kept on swimming and was finally tossed on the beach. The servants ashore grasped lines from the ship and in a few minutes all hands had been safely landed.

MUCH-MARRIED MAN.

Boston, Sept. 17.—Dr. Clarence Colgrove Perry has been arrested at Cambridge on the charge of bigamy. It is asserted that the prisoner was married to Hannah Louise Pratt of No. 18 DuPont street, San Francisco; to Isabelle Jane Wood in New York, 1883; to Adeline C. Colgrove of Boston, 1883, and to Annie Marie Brett, in Cambridge, 1902. Two of the women confronted Perry when he was arrested.

EDWIN FRENCH DEAD.

New York, Sept. 17.—Edwin French, widely known as a minstrel, is dead at Saratoga Lake, N. Y., from a complication of diseases. French began his stage career in the early days of minstrel shows, and for years was prominently identified with leading troupes.

BIG TOWN WIPED OUT

Turks Destroy Kastoria and Massacre the Entire Population of That Place.

10,000 PERSONS ARE KILLED

Report of the Slaughter Has Aroused Bulgarians, Who Want Mobilization of the Army.

Sofia, Sept. 17.—The foreign office has received information that the Turks have destroyed Kastoria, 35 miles south of Monastir, and have massacred the population. The report comes from sources admitting of little doubt, though details are lacking. It was received with the gravest concern by the officials. The population of Kastoria numbers 10,000 persons, and the massacre of such a number in one place exceeds anything which has yet occurred in Macedonia.

At the present critical moment, when popular feeling is intense, the effect of the report of such stupendous slaughter may be most serious. The press is assuming a bellicose tone. The Dnevnik urges mobilization of the whole Bulgarian army, pointing out that the experience of other nations is that it is always necessary to display strength when dealing with Turkey.

CANNOT EXPECT HELP.

Sofia, Sept. 17.—The German representative here has addressed a note to the Bulgarian government in accordance with the declarations of Russia and Austria, saying Bulgaria cannot expect assistance from any power in the event of war with Turkey, and that the Austro-Hungarian reform plan will be applied.

GETS A FORTUNE.

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—Mrs. Grace Clark Strohn, of Chicago, wife of R. M. Strohn of the Lagrange Gas Company, and heir to the million dollar estate of her sister, Isabella D. Clark, who committed suicide in this city a week ago, has arrived here from the East. By the terms of the will left by Miss Clark, practically her entire estate is left to Mrs. Strohn. She has come here to look after her interests in the estate and in the contest, should there be one.



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